

LESSON IN AMERICAN HISTORY IN PUZZLE



SPOT WHERE GEN. M'PHERSON WAS KILLED.
Find Gen. Sherman.

The advance of the federal army under Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta began on May 4, 1864. From Dalton to Atlanta was almost one continuous battle. Gen. Johnston vigorously opposed every step of the advance. By the middle of July Sherman's army was near Atlanta, and on July 22 was fought the first battle of Atlanta, or Decatur. This was the severest conflict of the long campaign, and resulted in a loss of nearly 4,000 men to the union army, and the death of Gen. McPherson, who accidentally rode upon the confederate lines and was shot while trying to escape. The siege of Atlanta began on August 1, and Gen. Hood, then in command of the confederate forces, evacuated the city on September 2.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Of Prussia's 83,151,083 acres of land 23 per cent. are occupied by trees. There are no less than five different bays, each called the Bay of Islands. The best known one is in New Zealand.

Plans are being made for utilizing the bogs in King's county, Ireland, for peat fuel and moss usable as stable litter, which will compete with Germany.

Some fishermen have recovered from the sea, near Salona in the province of Phthiotis and Phocis, a large statue of a man in a fair state of preservation.

The Musée Carnavalet in Paris has been enriched with a death mask of Duc de Reichstadt, Rostand's "Alain," the gift of Chevalier Ernest de Rosenberg.

In accordance with an ancient custom, the rector of St. Mary's, in Chester, England, has given half a ton of coal to each of the two local fishermen catching the first Dee salmon of the season.

A French inventor has discovered a new way of making roads free from dust. At a cost of two cents per square yard he covered a macadamized road with a coat of tar, and found it, after four months, in excellent condition, although heavy wagons as well as carriages had used it.

A plan is being discussed in Vienna for establishing an Austro-Chinese bank in Tientsin, with a capital of 25,000,000 crowns to begin with. A young Austrian, who has lived some years in China, has been sent to Tientsin to sound Austrian merchants there on the part they would take in such an enterprise.

The German government's final report upon the German harvests for last year shows 9,494,150 tons of rye, an increase of 1,331,490 tons; 4,383,517 tons of wheat, a gain of 1,432,476 tons; 3,100,227 tons of barley, a drop of 221,875 tons; 7,467,250 tons of oats, an increase of 417,097 tons; 43,462,393 tons of potatoes, a decline of 5,224,508 tons.

SELL WIVES AND CHILDREN.

A practice that is common in China in times of famine—conditions of slave trade.

There is nothing surprising in the dispatch from Hong-Kong to the effect that in the famine district of southwest China men are selling their wives and children to prevent them from starving to death. Their purchasers supply them with food and the lives of the sellers are also preserved by the money they receive, says the New York Sun.

When Mr. Nichols traveled through the famine-stricken province of Shensi he heard much of this practice. He wrote that however much Chinese parents might love their little ones, they could be induced to sell them when all were starving.

This practice marks the worst and last phase of famine horrors. There is always a market for children in China and the demand is usually far greater than the supply; for parents will not sell their children, as a rule, until they have suffered long through hunger.

We hear comparatively little of slavery in China. The fact is, however, that it is a time-honored institution. Housemaids and women in domestic service in the interior towns usually receive no wages. Until they are married they are the property of their masters, who purchase them when they are little girls.

The extreme poverty, the inability to provide their family with food, is the sole cause of the selling by fathers of children into bondage. Rich families often own these girls by the dozen and most families in easy circumstances have at least one slave among their servants. The slave state is for the women only temporary; their masters being obliged to provide them with a husband when they are of marriageable age, and as married women they cease to be slaves.

to require their owners to find wives for them, and as heads of families they transmit the slave state only down to the fourth generation.

In all respects, except that they are in bondage, they are treated as a rule, like other servants, receiving instruction in the schools, competing at the public examinations and sometimes obtaining official appointments. In this case the owner is bound to permit them to redeem themselves and their families.

The Sun dispatch says that husbands are selling their wives as well as their children. It is permitted under the law for married women to be sold, but never as slaves. They are purchased only as wives by those who buy them.

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in the famine market.

Starting from Sian as the headquarters for the trade they made excursions into the surrounding country. They bought hundreds of children, paying ordinarily about 2,000 cash for a little boy, while little girls could be purchased, for half that sum.

The trade was carried on by wholesale and the children were scattered all over China to be sold to the rich. Reclus says that the price of children is usually at the rate of two dollars to \$2.50 for every year of their age.

A while ago Bishop Xavier published a book on Peking in which he spoke of gambling as the national vice of the Chinese. He told how beggars in rags would bet their last scrap of clothing; and how some frenzied gamblers would stake their wives and children at the gaming table.

He told of one young man who staked his wife and lost her. The woman was only 20 and the gambling debt involved was only \$3.60. Bishop Xavier paid the debt and returned the young woman to her mother. A few months afterward she rejoined her husband and "in all probability," added the bishop, "he has played and lost her again."

It is extreme poverty also that is responsible for a large proportion of the infanticide that is known to exist in China. The crime is much more common in the south than in the north; but it exists everywhere and is especially prevalent when the people, who in their most prosperous days are drinking the dregs of poverty, find themselves unable to procure enough food to keep their children from starving.

She Knew That He Knew. George was caught napping. A pair of soft little hands covered his eyes and a sweet voice commanded: "Guess who it is."

Nothing very dreadful for George in this, you think, but then you don't know that George has two sweethearts and for the life of him couldn't decide whose voice it was, which made it a very embarrassing situation for him. A wrong guess would lead to complications awful to think of. But a happy thought inspired George and he announced:

"It's the dearest, sweetest little girl in all the world."

"Oh, you lovely boy!" gurgled the satisfied one as she removed her hands. And now George thinks of applying for a diplomatic post, feeling that his talents would be wasted in any other field.

Distance a Man Can See. Standing on the highest mountain, which is slightly over five miles above sea level, a man can see to a distance of 200 miles on a clear day. To see objects a distance of 100 miles, the observer must be standing at a height of 6,667 feet above the level of the sea.—Scientific American.

Greatest Potato Eaters. Germans have long been in the foremost rank as potato eaters. Among a very large proportion of the laboring classes potatoes and dark bread are the principal staples of daily subsistence.—N. Y. Sun.

To Avoid Abuse. Don't succeed in life, says an old proverb, if you would avoid unjust abuse. The loafer has plenty of time to devote to the industrious man, and does not hesitate to lie about him.—Atchison Globe.

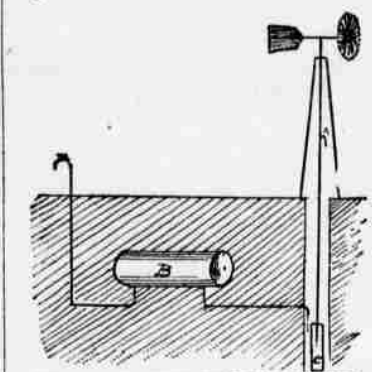
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HOME WATER WORKS.

A Simple System Which Can Be Introduced in Every Farm Which Has a Windmill.

I would like to tell of a labor saving device, which I think will rival even the "wire fence telephone," the "dog churn" or anything else on the farm; one, too, within the reach of all who have a windmill. I refer to "home water works," or water under pressure. The possibilities are the bathroom and closet, hot and cold water for the kitchen, stock water and fire protection to both farmer and villager.

There is an eight-foot wind wheel, a force pump over a large wheel in which is placed an automatic cut-off. About



SIMPLE WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

900 feet away is the boiler, B, connected by an inch and a quarter galvanized iron pipe. Both boiler and pipe are under ground below frost. From the boiler a pipe conveys water to the stock troughs, another to the hydrant, and a third to the house and lawn.

Primarily one needs only a force pump, pipe, cut-off and faucet to give sufficient pressure as long as the wind blows, or if you wish to store reserve for a rainy day, or rather for a calm day, add to your equipment a boiler, old or new, but the larger the better. Any condensed steam boiler will do. Both inlet and outlet, you notice, are at the bottom of the tank. In the beginning the boiler is filled with air only. As soon as it is air tight and the mill continues it will soon compress the air into one-half its volume or less, forming an air cushion which gives a pressure of 20, 30 or 50 pounds to the square inch, equal to any Holly or reservoir system.

Any plumber or windmill man can furnish everything necessary. A few feet of hose will then enable one to throw water over the farmhouse, sprinkle the lawn or strawberry bed, provide for bathroom, hot and cold water, etc.

My father, a retired railroad man, living two miles south of Topeka, Kan., has built a complete little plant of this kind, which cost him about \$250 to install, and gives to his farm an advantage which can scarcely be estimated. —Farm Journal.

THE GOOD ROADS IDEA.

Pennsylvania Appropriates Six and One-Half Million Dollars to Help It Along.

The leaven of road improvement seems to be working in all parts of the United States. An eastern man, who has recently taken a trip through Texas, says the enthusiasm with which the people have taken up the "good roads idea" is wonderful. In some counties they are in danger of "going wild" on the subject. Funds are being raised mainly by issue of county bonds.

In Pennsylvania, the state idea has taken firm hold. The plan just adopted is for the state, the county and the township to cooperate in the work of building and improving the roads. The state is to pay two-thirds of the expense, and the county and township in which the work is done each one-sixth of the expense. The state has made available for this purpose \$6,500,000, to be expended during the next few years.

The principle involved in the state plan is exactly the same as that involved in the scheme for national aid which has developed such popularity recently. The fundamental idea of both is that road improvement is not merely a matter of local interest and responsibility, but a matter of interest and concern to the whole people; or, to put it another way, road building is coming to be viewed as a species of "internal improvement" belonging in the same class as river and harbor improvements.

Another reason why national and state aid are becoming so popular is the realization that, unless something of the kind is adopted, the burden of bad roads, like the poor, will be always with us. The bottomless roads of the country constitute a sort of "slough of despond" in which the people are destined to founder until some one comes along to help them out. In fact the expense for improving the roads in many localities is a burden which the local population is wholly unable to bear. It is believed that whenever the state or the nation reaches out a helping hand to such communities, they will grasp it and bend all their energies to the great work of improving their highways, but they will never undertake the job without help from the outside.

The frequent spring rains made the roads almost impassable in a majority of the local communities throughout the eastern half of the United States. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the good roads idea is uppermost in so many minds.

Bogus Commission Firms. Look out for fraudulent commission firms. Two men of this class have recently been arrested in Chicago for swindling farmers. Their trick is an old one. They claim to be able to get higher prices than any one else in the business. A consignment is made, and flattering returns are promptly made. For succeeding assignments no returns are ever received. When the shipper investigates he finds the men have moved, and no one knows of their whereabouts. The fact is, they have skipped around the corner somewhere, and are working their old game under a new name. —Farm Journal.

ORNAMENT THE YARD

It Pays to Surround the Farm House with Trees, Shrubs and Clambering Vines.

If the farmer knew how cheaply his grounds could be ornamented, there would be fewer unsightly yards in the country. Even the boys and girls, with a little trouble, could surround the house with beautiful trees and shrubs and clambering vines, and the cost would be only a few days' work each year. There is scarcely a tree or a shrub that will not propagate readily from cuttings, and all kinds can be increased almost indefinitely. Insert the cuttings in a moist piece of ground in the spring, and give them one or two hoeings. By the second year they will be large enough to transplant to permanent quarters. Some writers recommend transplanting a little deeper in the new location than originally grown, but the theory is unnatural. The roots which formerly grew close to the trunk. The sprouting of seeds is a curious study; too much or too little soil cover may cause a seed to germinate, to lie dormant, or to rot. Trees grown from small, light seeds, such as box elder, maple, elm, cottonwood, should be planted shallow, whereas deep-rooted varieties which produce large, heavy seeds, such as the oak and walnut, require deeper planting; and care in transplanting should be taken that the roots are placed in the positions in which they formerly grew, as nearly as possible. Sometimes cottonwoods and soft maples standing so shallow that some of the upper roots become visible on the surface, make quick, vigorous growth. The roots which formerly grew close to the surface should certainly not be placed deep down in the soil. Of course nature tries to overcome abuse of this kind by sending out new networks of rootlets, but while this is being done the growth of the tree is retarded. Herbaceous plants, like lilies, phloxes, peonies, irises, yuccas, anemones, and hundreds of others, can have their roots divided and subdivided, and the plants will be the more thrifty for the division. —Agricultural Epitome.

FIGHTING BAG WORMS.

Picking Them from Fruit and Shade Trees Early in the Year is the Safest Method.

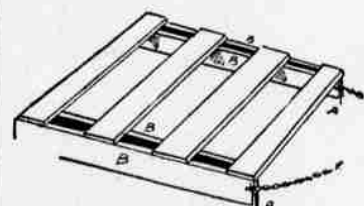
On many fruit trees and shade trees one may find the cocoons of bag worms. They are usually from one to two inches long, and are suspended by one of the pointed ends from the smaller branches of the trees. Each of the larger cocoons contains, during the winter, a large number of eggs. If these are allowed to remain on the tree until the eggs hatch in the spring there will be produced from the eggs in a few cocoons enough young worms to strip all the leaves from a tree early in the summer. These worms soon, to be especially fond of cedar trees, and are very likely to be overlooked on these trees until they have become so numerous as to seriously damage the trees.

With these worms a stitch in time saves ninety. The cocoons picked from the trees should be thoroughly destroyed. Should it become necessary to destroy large numbers of the worms in the summer, a good plan would be to dust or spray the trees with paris green, London purple or some other arsenical poison. One of the larger cocoons left on a marked limb of a small tree should afford a crop of worms which would afford interesting and instructive object lessons to boys and girls, and older folks. This crop of worms should be thinned from time to time, and when the worms retire into the cocoons to pupate, the twigs from which they hang may be placed in covered glass jars. The male moths emerge as winged adults, but the female moths remain in the cocoons.—Midland Farmer.

MARKER FOR POTATOES.

A Homemade Device Which Insures the Purpose for Which It is Intended Quite Well.

Make two Vs with boards 1x8 inches (6 b b), with old cultivator teeth (a a) fastened to the front end of each. The rear ends of the V



A GOOD MARKER.

pieces should be spread nine inches. Fasten together with boards like a sled. Hitch a double chain to the front end. Widen chain reins to permit horses to walk the same distance apart as the wings of the marker. One horse follows the furrow, and the other furrow is finished each time across the field.—D. A. Jennings, in Farm and Home.

How to Manure Roses. Plants growing in well-prepared quarters do not require the roots disturbed annually by digging in large quantities of manure among them, but judiciously applied top dressings are of the utmost advantage. Bone manure is applied by taking a little of the surface soil from around the stem and shaking a handful or two over the roots and then returning the soil. Very fine rose growths and blooms may be produced in this way. Many persons think their roses will degenerate if the whole of the surface near them is not deeply forked or dug and much natural manure added every spring, but nothing is gained by disturbing the roots very much.

How to Kill Plant Lice. The different species of aphides, green and brown lice that are often so numerous on apple, plum and cherry trees, are only to be killed by contact with some insecticide that kills in that manner. The plant bugs and squash bugs are of this kind. For these, kerosene emulsion, or a whole lot of soap suds will be found most effective, applied as soon as the insects are observed. The squash bug does not yield to even these measures readily except when very young, and the pest should be fought at that time. —Prof. F. M. Webster, in Farmers' Review.

Sickness Made Them Generous.

When the government ship Dolphin was coming home from Cuba, carrying Secretary of War Moody, Senator Hale, of the naval committee, and Speaker-elect Cannon, some rough weather was encountered. Just previous to the coming of the storm the statesmen named had been discussing the proposed building of six battleships. Messrs. Hale and Cannon succumbed to seasickness. When his suffering had become too intense to be borne any longer in silence "Uncle Joe" called out to Secretary Moody: "Say, Moody, if you will get us to secure quickly I'll give you six battleships next winter."

"I will make a better bill than that," exclaimed Senator Hale. "I'll favor 20 battleships if the secretary will only keep this ship still for half an hour." —Kansas City Journal.

Birth of a Great American Railroad.

May 17, 1903, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the New York Central Railroad; a fact interesting in the history of the State of New York, for the consolidation of the ten separate small roads into one line, that formed a continuous route from Albany on the east to Buffalo on the west, was the beginning that made possible the enormous industrial and commercial development in the country contiguous to it.

Articles of agreement were filed May 17, 1853, the first Board of Directors was elected July 6th, and the whole line delivered to the new company August 1st, 1853; insuring better service, more complete connections between all points, and a more general stimulus to development than was possible under separate and rival corporations. This also opened the way for the consolidation of the New York Central Company with the Hudson River Railroad in 1889, which event presaged that era of wonderful progress in the undeveloped west, for it created a direct line from the ocean to the inland seas, known as the great lakes, and brought distant territories into close connection with the seaboard.

It is a picturesque fact that this line traverses the one break in the whole Appalachian chain between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence River, and it would seem as if Nature meant this to be a roadway for travel. Certainly the Indian found it so, for the Mohawk trail, the pathway of the confederated Iroquois tribes, is almost identical with the New York Central Railroad of today. This trail was also the pathway of war during the French and Indian and the Revolutionary Wars, and later in its history of easy travel, it lured the pioneers of the West to the Mohawk Valley, which is so rich today with the product of agricultural industry, on to the broad and fertile fields of the Genesee, to build up and develop the traffic of the west upon the great lakes.

It is a far cry indeed from that primitive little line of the New York Central of fifty years ago to the great Railroad of today with its twentieth century limited, speeding like the wind, carrying its passengers on luxurious palace cars, over smooth roadbeds, with a scarcely perceptible jar, and fifty years of progress could not find a better illustration than is related in an interesting letter of reminiscences written by Mr. Joshua Wilber, of Lockport, N. Y., describing railroad travel in New York in 1850.

The writer says: "We took the cars on State Street in Albany; these cars were drawn by the city horses, for locomotives were not then allowed in the city. The cars were of the ancient pattern, entered by doors on the side, with seats across the rear, the passengers facing each other, as in the old-fashioned stage coaches."

"The speed was tremendous—about twelve miles an hour. Arriving on the ridge opposite Schenectady, our cars were let down an incline plane, secured to a large rope cable, the other end being attached to flat cars weighted with stones, which were drawn up on a parallel track as we went down. At Schenectady we changed cars and traveled west to Utica, reaching there in the afternoon. That was then the end of railroad travel."

"A canal packet was boarded which hauled us in Syracuse next morning. There another packet was taken for Rochester, which we reached early the following day. A third packet brought us from Rochester to Lockport in sixteen hours."

"The time consumed in coming from New York City to Lockport was nearly four days, being one day in every mile, except the night spent at Albany."

"Not long after the roads built from Albany westward, and from Buffalo eastward met, and the line was formed, but with many changes of cars and other inconveniences."

"Then the Hudson River road was opened, and Buffalo and New York became neighbors."

Responded Too Soon.

His agent—John, why did you enter the ministry?
John—Because, dear aunt, I was called.
Aunt—You are sure, John, that it wasn't some other noise you heard? —Puck.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Seems to Be.

Mrs. Chingwater—Joshua, do you believe there's anything in palmistry?
Mr. Chingwater—Yes; I have been told that some palmists get as high as a hundred dollars a week out of it.—Chicago Tribune.

Why Don't You.

enter into the spirit of the times and progress? No better way to gain a few live pointers regarding Indian Territory than by writing for the latest issue of "The Country," now ready. Address "Katy," 663 Wainwright, St. Louis, Mo.

Optimism and Liquor Habits Cured.

Book free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. A mile kicks back because he can't swear.—Detroit Free Press.

What Everybody Says.

Every one who uses Doan's Kidney Pills free of all has a good word to say for them—that's why they are most prominent in the public eye.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and joint pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calcium and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

FREE—HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

Doan's Kidney Pills. A SPECIAL TREATISE. For a year or more I have been suffering with severe pains in the small of my back and kidneys; had tried a number of remedies but without relief. I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and purchased two boxes, and am glad to state that after taking the two boxes of pills I was relieved of all pains and have not been troubled since. Prior to taking these pills it was impossible for me to get a full night's sleep, but I am not experiencing any difficulty in this respect now.—Yours truly, JOHN E. KRAMER, 2433 W. Main Street.—(Former American Tobacco Co.)

ABERDEEN, WASH.—I had a bad pain in my back; I could hardly walk or get down. I could not write for sample, but got a fifty-cent box of Druggists, and have not been troubled since. No other medicine did me any good.—ATG. CHASE, Box 35, 1st St., East.



A Beautiful Young Society Woman's Letter.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
531 Wabasha St.
Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.,
Dear Sir:

"I took Peruna last summer when I was all run down, and had a headache and backache, and no ambition for anything. I now feel as well as I ever did in all my life, and all thanks is due to your excellent Peruna." —Bess F. Healy.

The symptoms of summer catarrh are quite unlike, in different cases, but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, run-down feelings, combined with more or less heavy, stupid, listless, mental condition. Relish for food and the ability to digest food seems to be lost.

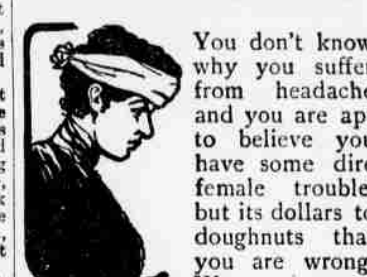
Skin eruptions, sallow complexion, biliousness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season.

Peruna so exactly meets all these conditions that the demand is so great for this remedy at this season of the year that it is nearly impossible to supply it.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

HOUSEWIVES HEADACHES



You don't know why you suffer from headache and you are apt to believe you have some dire female trouble, but its dollars to doughnuts that you are wrong. Women are prone to put off the duties of Nature to attend to the duties of the home and when they do get time to go, the feeling has passed. Constipation results and then the awful racking headache. Take a spoonful of

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

every night before going to bed. Keep it up for a few weeks.

A. F. Klopf, of Troy, Ohio, writes to Harper's Bazar, dated June 1, 1901: "My wife and self suffered on and on for three or four years with Constipation and Sick Headache, and we received almost instant relief by taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. The doctor several times restored our digestive organs to normal condition, and although we are free from any gastric trouble, we do not consider being healthy as a minute."

Your Money Back If It Doesn't Benefit You. PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from fruit and is as easy as tea. It is called "Lane's Tea" or "Lane's Family Medicine".

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE

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